New Developments in Lightning NO_x

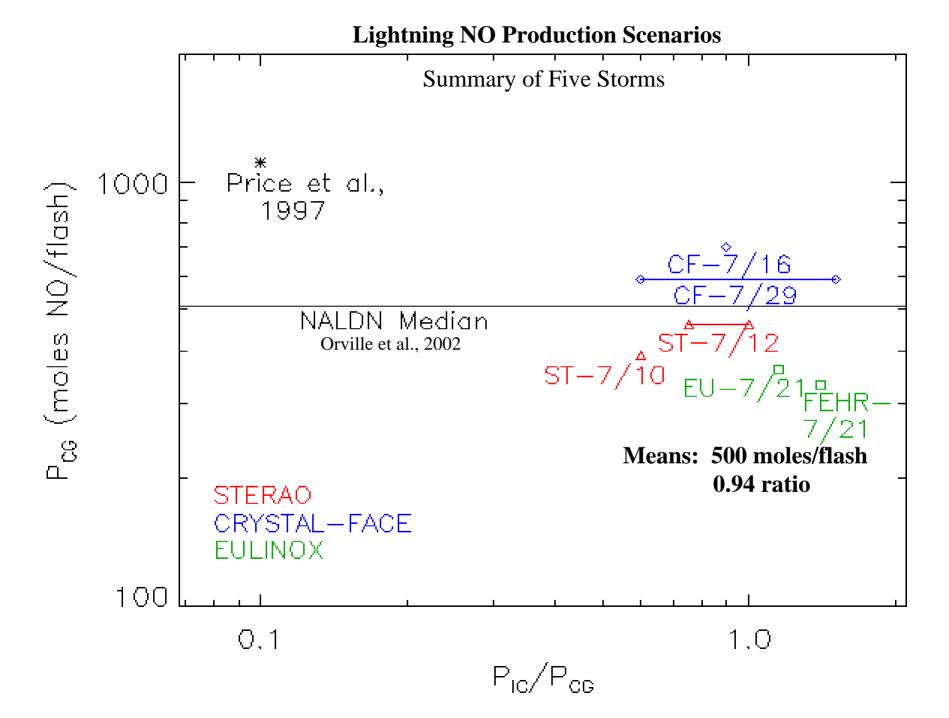
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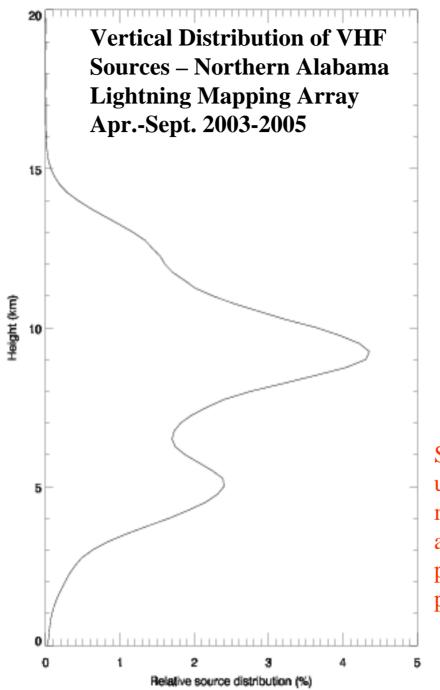
Upcoming Activities

- We have provided lightning algorithms for use with the Combo model for running with GEOS-4 GCM and DAS fields at 2 x 2.5 deg.
- Planning for a next-generation lightning scheme, components of which derive from cloud-resolved chemistry and lightning simulations and new observations:
 - **Production per flash**
 - **Revised vertical profiles**

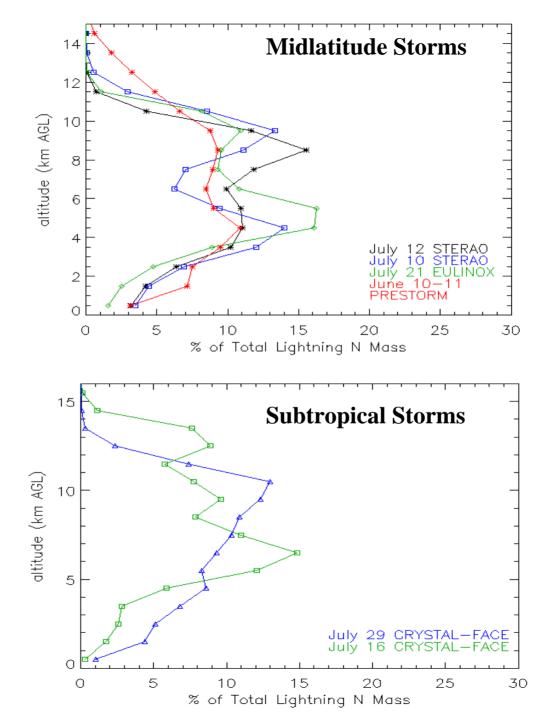


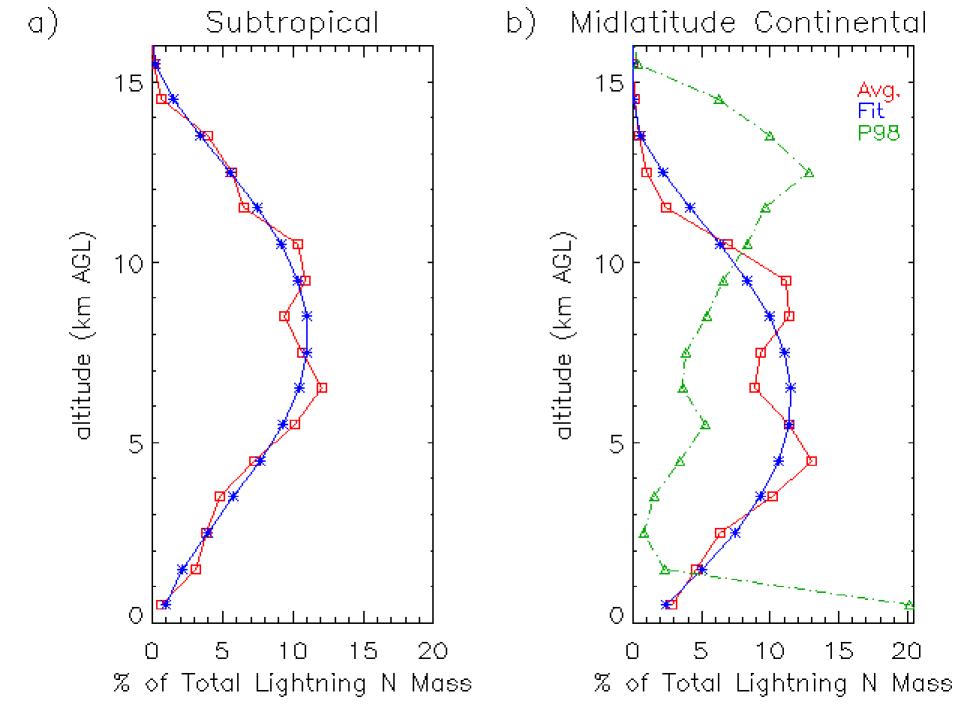
Global Lightning NO_x Production

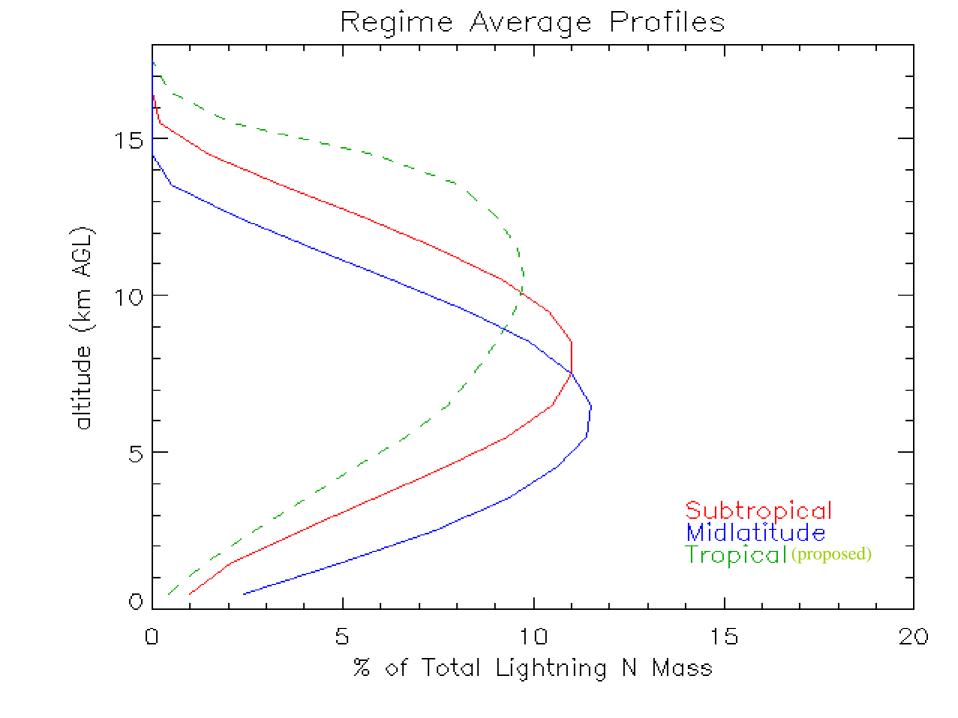
- Recent ICARTT modeling studies of Cooper et al. (2006, in press) and Hudman et al. (2006, in revision) used 460 and 500 moles NO/flash over North America, respectively, and obtained agreement with aircraft observations.
- However, this NO production per flash yields nearly 10 TgN/yr, which is likely too large. This has led us to think that tropical flashes may be less productive of NO per flash.
 - Experimental evidence of this possibility comes from the TROCCINOX experiment in Brazil (Huntrieser et al, 2006, EGU; ACPD paper in preparation). Mean peak current and NO production per flash in German storm 1.5 2 times greater than in tropical Brazilian event.
- 500 moles/flash x 44 flashes/s x 0.3 + 236 moles/flash x 44 x 0.7 \rightarrow 6.1 TgN/yr



Similar shape factors used in cloud/chemistry model along with assumption of NO production being proportional to pressure







Recommendations for Next-Generation Lightning Parameterization

- Change global source to 6 TgN/yr
- Adopt new vertical profiles:

Tropical -20 to +20 deg.

Subtropical 20-35N; 20-35S

Midlatitude 35-60N; **35-60S**

• Consider variable NO production per flash (after more analysis of tropical data is performed)